# CAPP 30254: Assignment 2 Write-up

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#### 1 Goal

#### probability (if we're being pedantic)

In this exercise, we attempt to predict the likelihood of serious loan delinquency given a series borrower characteristics. The goal of this exercise was to import, describe, visualize, and clean a dataset of borrower data with loan delinquency status on which we could build a predictive model, then predict values for a set of borrowers for which the actual loan delinquency was unknown.

#### 2 Statistics

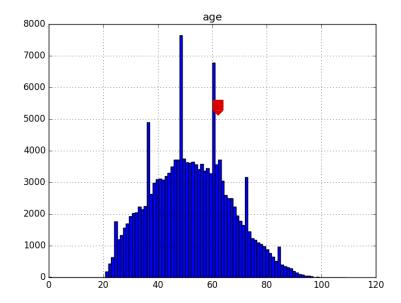
First, we have a table of summary statistics for the training dataset. Standard deviation is indicated by "std". The median is indicated by "50%".

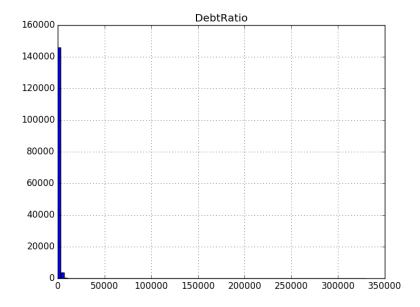
	Unnamed: 0	SeriousDlqin2yrs	Revolving Utilization Of Unsecured Lines	age
count	150000	150000	150000	150000
mean	75000.5	0.06684	6.04844	52.2952
std	43301.4	0.249746	249.755	14.7719
min	1	0	0	0
25%	37500.8	0	0.0298674	41
50%	75000.5	0	0.154181	52
75%	112500	0	0.559046	63
max	150000	1	50708	109
missing values	0	0	0	0

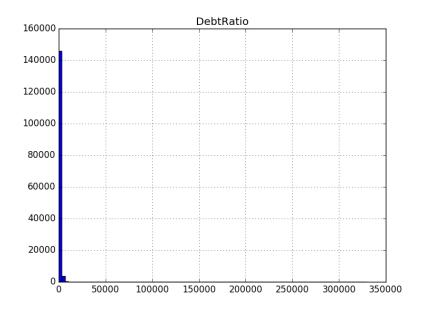
	NumberOfTime30-59DaysPastDueN	DebtRatio	MonthlyIncome		
ount	150000	150000	120269		
nean	0.421033	353.005	6670.22		
std	4.19278		2037.82	14384.7	
nin	0		0	0	
5%	0		0.175074	340	0
00%	0		0.366508	540	0
75%	0		0.868254	824	9
nax	98		329664	3.00875e + 06	
missing values	0		0	29731	
	${\bf NumOfOpenCreditLinesAndLoans}$	NumOfT	imes90DaysI	ate	NumRealE
ount	150000	150000			150000
iean	8.45276	0.265973		1.01824	
d	5.14595	4.1693		1.12977	
nin	0	0			0
5%	5	0			0
0%	8	0			1
5%	11	0			2
nax	58	98			54
nissing values	0	0			0
	NumberOfTime60-89DaysPastDueN	lotWorse	NumberOfD	)epen	idents
ount	150000		146076		
nean	0.240387		0.757222		
td	4.15518		1.11509		
nin	0		0		
5%	0		0		
0%	0		0		
75%	0		1		
nax	98		20		
missing values	0		3924		

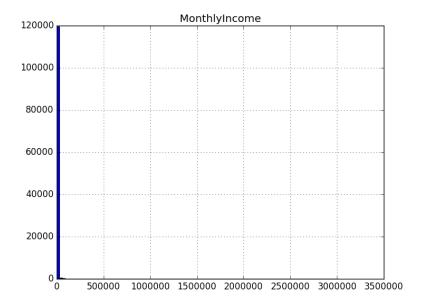
## 3 Histograms

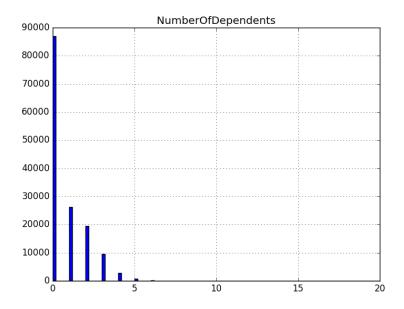
Below are a series of histograms indicating the distributions of numeric variables in the training dataset.

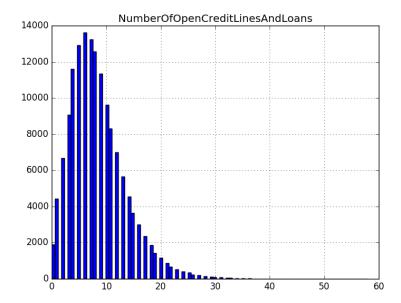


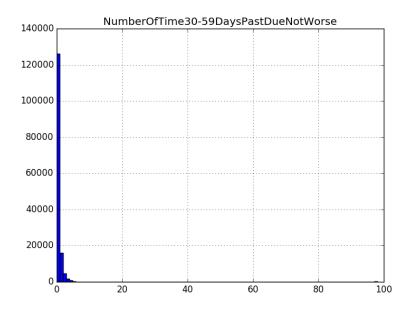


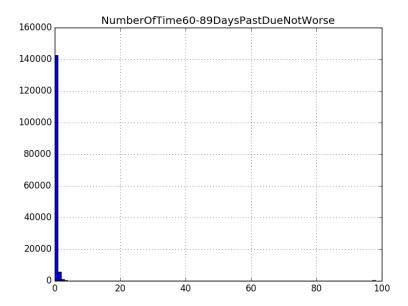


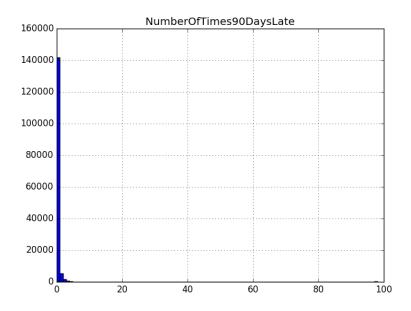


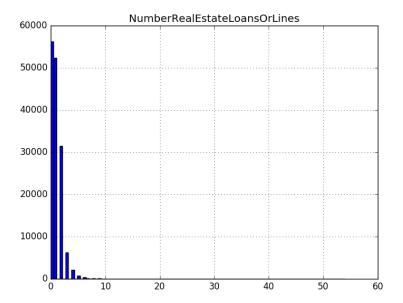


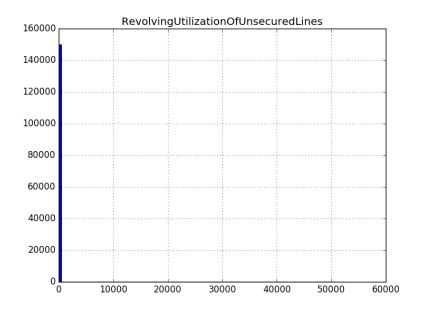


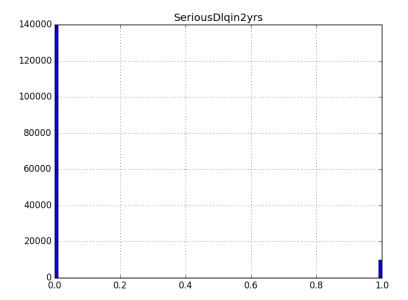












As we can see, a number of the distributions demonstrate extremely long right tails: most of the data is concentrated at low values, but some are at very high values.

Our variable of interest, in the last histogram entitled "SeriousDlqin2Yrs", shows that in the training dataset most of the individuals demonstrated no serious delinquency, but that a small subset showed very high delinquency rates.

### 4 Data Imputation

All of the variables in the dataset are numeric. In order to impute missing values, I simply filled the values the missing values with the mean for that variable. This did not seem like an unreasonable choice given the size of the dataset and the continuous rather than the discrete nature of the variables (in which case mean values more sensitive to categorical regularities might have been used).

This dataset with filled values is included in the repository "predicted

#### 5 Model Choice and Predicted Values

In order to predict the values I tried three different machine learning methods <sup>1</sup>. The best method, called the K-Nearest Neighbors Method which tries to decide on an unknown type by looking at those what who are most similar on a range of characteristics), which resulted in an accuracy of .934. Unfortunately, this accuracy is not very different from simply assuming all of the borrowers are *NOT* delinquent. In our predicted values (found in the folder "data\_output/predicted\_values.txt") for the test dataset, only one or two borrowers were predicted to be delinquent. In the future, I hope to improve upon this accuracy metric by trying a wider variety of models and model specifics.

The choice of a nearest neighbours method rather than a more probabilities focused logistic regression method seems reasonable because the dataset demonstrates that in probability all individuals will not be delinquent, but broad similarity between individuals across all characteristics may predict risk well.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The three classifiers attempted were K-Nearest Neighbours, Logistic Regression, and Linear SVC